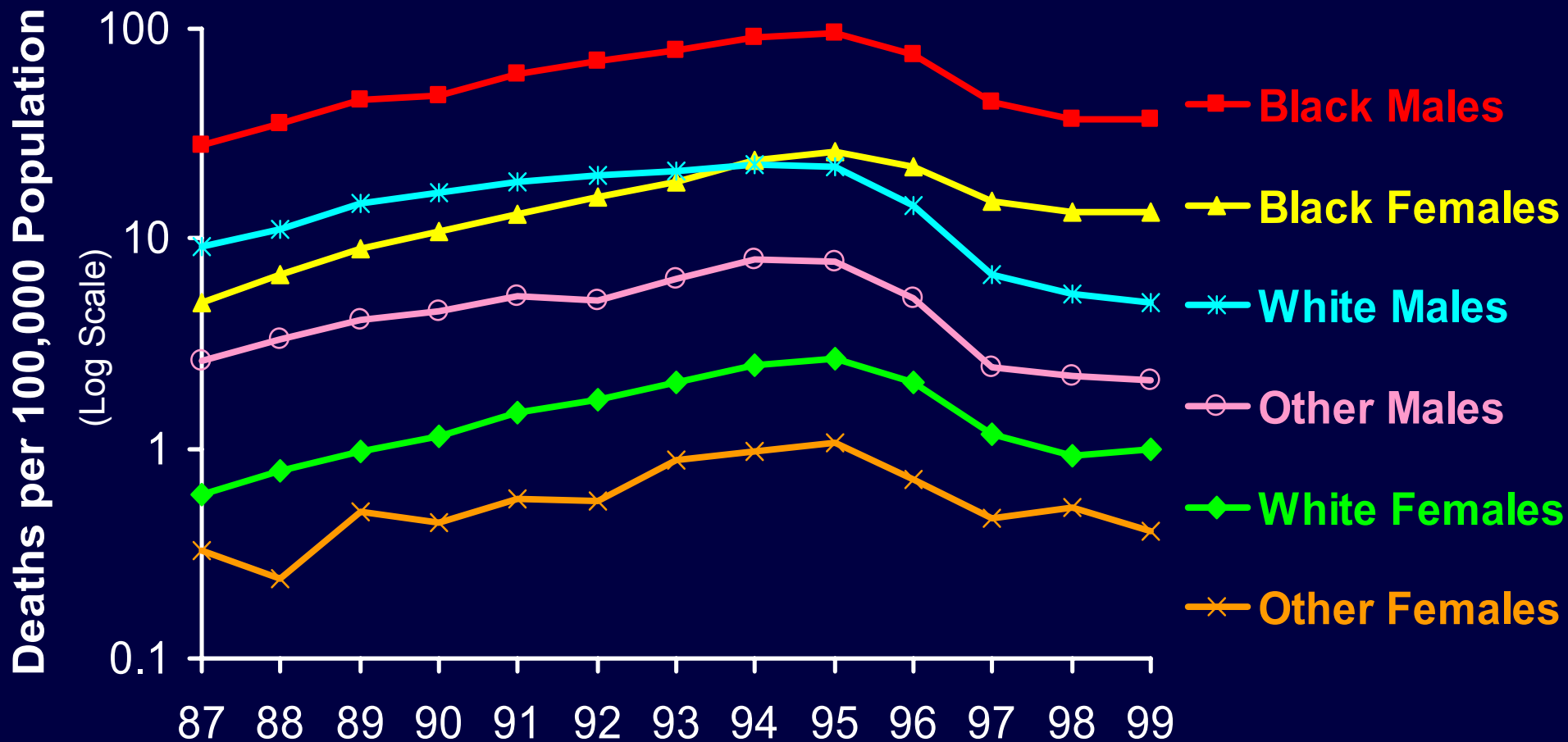


Trends in Age-Adjusted* Annual Rates of Death due to HIV Infection, by Sex and Race, USA, 1987-1999



Note: For comparison with data for 1999, data for 1987-1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Year

*Using the year 2000 US standard population.

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Among sex and racial groups, from 1987 through 1995, the age-adjusted rate of death due to HIV infection increased fastest among black females and slowest among white males. As a result, the rate among black females became higher than the rate among white males in 1995. Conversely, from 1995 through 1999, the rate decreased slowest among black females and fastest among white males.

Because of the differences in proportional changes in the death rates, the ratios between the rates among different groups changed. For example, between 1987 and 1999, the ratio of the rate among black males to the rate among white males increased from 3 to 7, while the ratio of the rate among black females to the rate among white females increased from 8 to 13.

The category of “Other” races includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race (white, black, or other) shown in this slide; most of them are classified as white.